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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Amphibia, Anura, *Stereocyclops parkeri*: distribution extension, new state record, geographic distribution map

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Stereocyclops parkeri (Figure 1) is a medium size mycrohylid frog (c. 40 mm SVL) that inhabits lowland and *restinga* patches of the Atlantic Rain Forest in Southeastern Brazil (Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001). First described as *Hypopachus parkeri* Wettstein, 1934, it was considered as a synonym of *Sterecyclops incrassatus* by Carvalho (1948) and Cochran (1954), but it was then considered as a full species by Bokermann (1966) and Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva (2001) (see Frost 2006). The present known distribution of *S. parkeri* is limited to Rio de Janeiro state, including: "Colônia de Santa Cruz, Guanabara" (Rio de Janeiro city; Bokemann 1966), "Grumari" and "Recreio dos Bandeirantes" (Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001), municipality of Rio de Janeiro; Duque de Caxias, Maricá, and Seropédica municipalities (Izecksohn and Carvalho-e-Silva 2001) (Figure 2).

Here we describe a new state record for *Stereocyclops parkeri* in "Perequê" neighborhood, Ilha de São Sebastião, municipality of Ilhabela, São Paulo state (Figure 2). We collected a male specimen of *S. parkeri* (CFBH 13252; Figure 1; 42.5 mm SVL) on 16 March 1997, c. 20:00 h, in a vacant lot of an urban area (23°48'56.5" S, 45°22'06.5" W; c. 2 m a.s.l.). The locality was flooded and covered with grass. A chorus of about 20 to 30 males was calling on the water surface, at an air temperature of c. 22 °C, during a weak rain. This new record for São Paulo state extends the distribution of *S. parkeri* c. 210 km SW straight-line from the previous records of its distribution in Rio de Janeiro state.

The Ilha de São Sebastião is the largest continental island in Brazil, with 33,593 ha of total area (Angelo 1989). The Parque Estadual de Ilhabela is a state park of Atlantic rain forest that encompasses c. 80 % of the island, with 27,025 ha (SMA 2006). Lowland areas are scarce in the island (less than 500 ha), most of that almost completely disturbed or urbanized (RJS, pers. obs.) and not included in the protected area. Although relatively close to the continent, two to three kilometers, the island includes a distinctive composition and abundance of vertebrates, including frogs (RJS, unpublished data), snakes (e.g. *Dipsas* spp.; RJS, pers. obs.), and some birds (Olmos 1996), not present or common in adjacent areas of the mainland. Further studies and a taxonomic revision of the genus *Stereocyclops* is required to better define the identity of the specimen considered here. But even noticing some distinctive morphological traits in the specimen, we prefer to be conservative and consider it as member of a relictual population of *S. parkeri*, most probably not present throughout the São Paulo state coast. In any case, this form could be considered as endangered in São Paulo state by its very limited distribution, and by its restricted occurrence in lowland areas of Atlantic rain forest of southeastern Brazil, one of the most impacted patches of that formation caused by human pressure.

The collected specimen of *Stereocyclops parkeri* is deposited in the Coleção Célio F. B. Haddad, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, São Paulo state, Brazil (CFBH 13252).

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Figure 1. Lateral and frontal views of *Sterecyclops parkeri* from Ilha de São Sebastião, Ilhabela municipality, São Paulo state (CFBH 13252).

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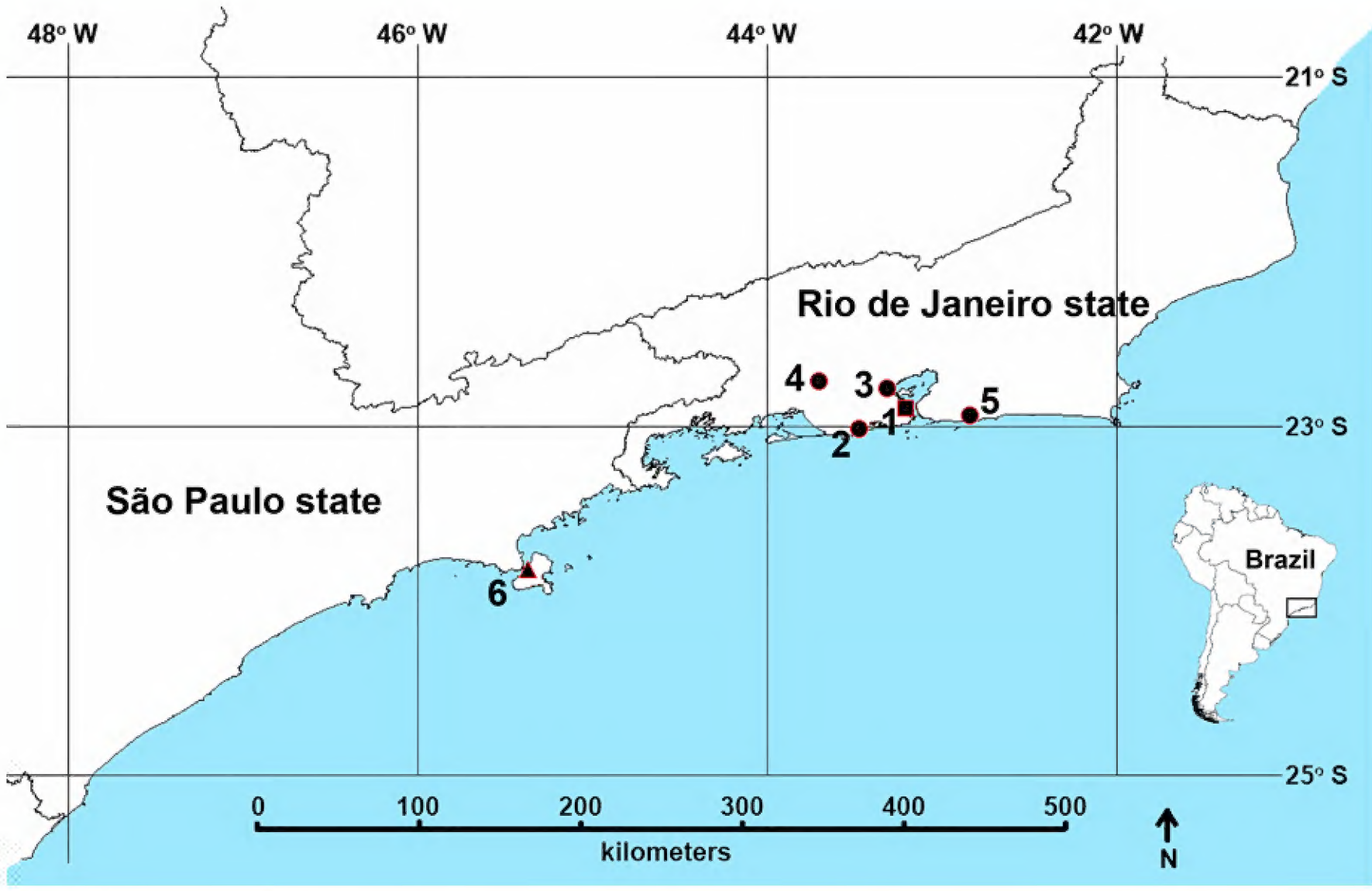

Figure 2. Distribution map of *Stereocyclops parkeri* in Brazil. Square = 1, type locality, Rio de Janeiro city, Rio de Janeiro municipality. Dots = 2, "Grumari" and "Recreio dos Bandeirantes" (grouped), Rio de Janeiro municipality; 3, Duque de Caxias municipality; 4, Seropédica municipality; and 5, Maricá municipality. Triangle = 6, new state record, Ilha de São Sebastião, Ilhabela municipality, São Paulo state.

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